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excellent maps, and is enlivened by eleven full-page illustrations which are given, significantly, to such subjects as the steamboats at the St. Paul levee about 1858, a fur-trade inventory of 1836, and Minneapolis in 1857. Mention should certainly be made in this connection of the part played by the Minnesota Historical Society in the preparation of this work, through its treasures of books, maps, and manuscripts, and in the generous support of the publication of this volume in the highly satisfactory form which it takes.

KENDRIC C. BABCOCK.

MINOR NOTICES

Esquisse d'une Histoire de la Technique. Par A. Vierendeel, Professeur à l'Université de Louvain. In two volumes. [Collection Lovanium IV.] (Brussels and Paris, Vromant et Co., 1921, pp. 188; 190, 12 fr.) The first chapter opens with a definition of "La Technique" or technology, by virtue of which technology is to-day the dominating force of the world. The author divides the history of technology into five periods, as follows: the prehistoric period, ending with Menes, king of Egypt, 4000 B.C.; antiquity, from Menes to the fall of Alexandria, in A.D. 641; the Middle Ages, from the fall of Alexandria to the fall of Constantinople, in 1453; the Renaissance, from 1453 to 1800; modern times, since 1800. It is pointed out that in the prehistoric period, man created the flint industry, discovered the use of fire, invented the principal modern industries and the tools essential to the same. During antiquity, the sciences and arts of technology developed to a notable degree, thereby leading to a material civilization differing relatively from our own. During the Middle Ages, except for the invention of gunpowder, technology remained nearly stationary; whereas during the Renaissance and modern times technology has made rapid strides.

In successive chapters are traced the historical influences exercised upon technology by mathematics, mechanics, thermodynamics, electricity, steam, the locomotive, turbines, internal-combustion engines, aviation, illumination, and large-scale construction.

The author, who is a distinguished engineer and authority upon many technical subjects, develops his subject historically in a very interesting way. Although written from the standpoint of an engineer, and with special reference to the service of technical readers, the book is also addressed to the general reader. The chapters on mathematics and mechanics are of special interest and thoroughness.

Kolonialgeschichte. Von Dietrich Schäfer. In two volumes. (Berlin and Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter und Co., 1921, pp. 111, 148, \$7.2.) Dr. Schäfer's brief sketch of colonization is a survey of the whole field almost solely from the political viewpoint. It is attractively written, and evidently intended for the general reader rather than as an attempt to add new knowledge.

Starting with the thesis that colonization forms one of the weightiest factors in historical evolution and that those nations which are most skilled in this work have become the leading world powers, the author briefly reviews ancient colonization. Attention is then paid to German expansion in the Middle Ages. To this he devotes a larger space than is often given it, asserting that the Germans more than any other medieval people increased their importance through colonization, and that contrary to the assertions of the Slavs, German expansion to the east was a peaceful rather than a warlike process. While this phase is important, one notes that thirteen pages are devoted to it, that only a paragraph is given to the commercial colonies of the Italian city states, and that a rather abrupt account of the discoveries and their background is presented. It would seem likewise that in a well-balanced account French colonization in Canada and the Mississippi Valley deserves more space than the single page allotted to it.

In concluding his second volume Dr. Schäfer points to the fact that although Germany is now deprived of colonies, yet, contrary to enemy opinion, no people is better suited to colonization than the Germans. Although the world is completely partitioned, the future may still offer hope of change. The possibility of discontent among the subjects of existing colonial empires, Islamic unrest, further Russo-British or Franco-British or even American-British friction, the ambitions of Far Eastern peoples, all point to the possibility of change. Such circumstances can only lead to advantage for Germany, if she is prepared again to pursue an independent policy.

JAMES E. GILLESPIE.

Korakou: a Prehistoric Settlement near Corinth. By Carl W. Blegen, Ph.D. [American School of Classical Studies at Athens.] (Boston and New York, the School, 1921, pp. xv, 139, and 8 pl., \$5.00.) This book refutes finally the theory advanced by Leaf in his *Homer and History*, pp. 209 ff., and *Classical Review*, XXXII. (1918) 87, that no Mycenaean settlement would ever be found near Corinth and that the Homeric Ephyra was in Sicyonian territory. Dr. Blegen with keen scent of prehistoric sites has discovered a dozen or more that might claim the title. Korakou (wrongly spelled Korahou on p. 135) is east of the harbor Lechaeum, and certainly is not in the direction of Sicyon, as Leaf says. In the successive prehistoric settlements found, a ceramic sequence has been established, which is the basis for Blegen's new division of the prehistoric period of southeastern Greece into Early, Middle, and Late Helladic. The Early (2500-2000 B.C.) is distinguished for the "urfiris" wares, the Middle I (2000-1750 B.C.) and II (1750-1600 B.C.) for Minoan and matt-painted vases; Late Helladic I (1600-1500), II (1500-1400), III (1400-1100 B.C.) corresponds to Late Minoan or Mycenaean. Korakou shows that the Mycenaean ware of the mainland is a development

of the Minyan under increasing Minoan influence. Supplying evidence which was lacking at Tiryns and Mycenae, Korakou now for the first time definitely establishes the relationship of the mainland fabrics, and has first distinguished a new kind of Mycenaean pottery which is christened "Ephyraean".

Pages 74-99 are devoted to the private homes, some of which may have had sloping and not flat roofs, as Blegen says. Especially important is the fact that we have now a clearer picture of a Mycenaean's private life. We can picture his worship about the "baetylic" pillar in the megaron type of house, with a simple bed raised slightly above the earthen floor, with its storage jars, its querns, its hearth, and its vases. We can even see the effects of the invasion from the north, perhaps from Phocis. We can trace the change from the apse-end house to the square end, though in this discussion a serious omission is any reference to Tsountas's important modern Greek book on *The Prehistoric Acropolises of Dimini and Sesklo*, where similar houses are discussed. A reference to Miss Rider's *The Greek House*, pp. 56 ff., is also needed.

After chapters on tombs and miscellaneous finds and an excellent historical conclusion, where it is said that Early Helladic civilization began in the south, in the Cyclades, and spread northward, a startling new hypothesis is put forward, that the so-called temple of Hera at Tiryns is a late Mycenaean house and that the Doric capital found there has nothing to do with it. But the building has no rear room or double portico as house L has and it is difficult to prove that Mycenaean sherds were found above it.

The book is beautifully printed with 135 figures (only one or two indistinct), 7 colored plates, and a plan of the entire site; a scholarly and ideal publication in every sense of the word, one of the most original works on the prehistory of Greece of recent years.

DAVID M. ROBINSON.

A Short History of Christian Theophagy. By Preserved Smith, Ph.D. (Chicago and London, the Open Court Publishing Company, 1922, pp. 223, \$2.00.) The history of this book is told by the author in the preface. Starting with an investigation of the evolution of Luther's doctrine of the Eucharist and proceeding to examine the teachings of the other Reformers, penetration into the sacramental controversies of the sixteenth century brought him to see that the sacrifice of the mass and the real presence in the sacrament were not figments of medieval scholasticism but doctrines of the primitive church, and that in form and meaning the Christian sacrament closely corresponds to the rites of contemporary Greek and Oriental mysteries, from which it is in fact derived; while these in turn can be traced back to a remote antiquity in totemistic beliefs and practices. To the establishment of these propositions the first half of the volume is devoted.

The consequence of this evolution is a striking disproportion: Luther and his successors get a hundred and twenty pages; all that precedes, from the time when "the grandsons of the ape were accumulating their theological ideas", is dispatched in seventy-five.

The contrast between the two parts is no less salient in matter than in measure. With the Reformers the author is on a subject in which he is eminently competent and writes with the authority to which first-hand knowledge entitles him. In the preceding chapters, on the contrary, it is evident that his learning in a field remote from his own studies has been somewhat hastily acquired for the purpose, and it has the inevitable shortcomings of its origin.

This is peculiarly true of the chapter on Paul and his Symmystae. The personal religions of the Hellenistic world ("mysteries") and the relation of early Christianity to them form a field of investigation in which a great deal has been accomplished in the last decade or two, especially by philologists. Dr. Smith's acquaintance with this literature is decidedly spotty, and on various points he is much more dogmatic than he would probably be if he had followed the critical discussion, not to say if he had recurred to the sources. On the other hand there is a striking failure to note the most significant connections of Christianity with contemporary personal religions, a failure due in part to the limitations just noted, in part to the isolation of the particular problem of the sacrament from the relations of the religions as a whole. Of the nature of this larger problem he has apparently no apprehension.

Similarly inadequate is the chapter on totemism called "Praeparatio Evangelica", in which recent investigations and theories are ignored in favor of a more primitive stage of speculation. Nilus and his Saracens play the same rôle for which Robertson Smith cast them thirty-five years ago.

GEORGE F. MOORE.

Der Mittelalterliche Mensch, gesehen aus Welt und Umwelt Notkers des Deutschen. Von Paul Th. Hoffmann. (Gotha, Friedrich Andreas Perthes A.-G., 1922, pp. 356, M. 40.) The medieval man, or, as Dr. H. O. Taylor would say, the medieval mind, viewed from the world of Notker the German and his universe, is an alluring theme. Notker Labeo, the thick-lipped, as he was called by his contemporaries, or Notker Teutonicus, as later generations called him, lived in the time and place which Scheffel's *Ekkehard* has made familiar even to the general reader. Born about 952 he lived from boyhood to his death in 1022 in the famous monastery of St. Gall, whence his cousin (or brother?) Ekkehard II. went to the neighboring Hohentwiel castle to study Virgil with its haughty mistress, Duchess Hadwig. Little is known of his life. We are not certain that he ever left the walls of St. Gall. Like Bede the Venerable he spent all his life in one monastery, devoting himself to

learning, to teaching, to writing. With the humble existence of this obscure ascetic and scholar as a centre the author of this book invites us to view with him the whole medieval universe of mind and spirit. His point of departure is in Notker's truly remarkable German translations, with glosses, of portions of Aristotle, of the *Consolations of Philosophy* of Boethius, the *Nuptiae* of Martianus Capella, the Psalms, and the lost German renderings of the *Andria* of Terence, the *Bucolica* of Virgil, the *Distichia* of Cato, and the Book of Job. In immense circles, from Augustine to Dante, and sometimes through the vast spaces of comparative history of religions, the author gradually swoops down upon his subject in St. Gall; then, as if unable to content himself with him, he rises again to the airy regions from which he came. The books which Notker translated loom larger than the translator himself.

The author writes from the standpoint of the German philologist. In descending order his secondary interests are in philosophy, theology, and history. Professional historians of the Middle Ages no longer perpetuate the "Legend of the year 1000", as is done on pages 142 and 273. However, no historian of medieval culture can afford to neglect this interesting book, which, in pages which are often fascinating, traces the noble effort of the medieval mind to reach the unattainable. All the sources which throw light on Notker and his monastery are exhibited with telling effect, even when they are utilized two or three times, as is sometimes the case. Chapter IX., "Die Knaben im Kloster", is full of novelty and charm.

The effort of the author to soar so high into the realms of philosophy from the humble plane of Notker the German is almost pathetic. It is evidence of the *acedia* or *Weltschmerz* of post-bellum Germany expressed by the author himself in the concluding paragraph of his book, which begins (p. 289), "Nacht liegt über der Erde von Heute und Chaos. Sie kreisst in Hader, Blut, und Tränen."

L. J. PAETOW.

A Repertory of British Archives. Part I., England. Compiled for the Royal Historical Society by Hubert Hall, Litt.D., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. (London, the Society, 1920, pp. liii, 266, 12 s. 16 d.) Mr. Hubert Hall of the Public Record Office, assisted by research students of the University of London, has begun the issue of a *Repertory of British archives*, of which the first part, relating to England, has recently appeared under the auspices of the Royal Historical Society. It contains a preface, an introduction, and an appendix to the introduction, followed by select classified lists of public records, three appendixes, and an index. It is not intended to serve as a guide, but rather as a directory assisting historical students to locate such documents as may be useful for their studies, and belongs therefore in the class of the lists issued in this country by the Public Archives Commis-

sion rather than in that of the *Guides* furthered by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In its main division it adopts a threefold system of classification, first by types, second by origins, and third by repositories. The first group, which distributes by types, is designed to aid the student who wishes to know where among central and local archives certain kinds of documents are to be found, such as diplomatic papers, administrative and judicial proceedings, and miscellaneous. The second contains a survey of public records in local authorities, the documents of statutory authorities and trusts, and the records of counties, parishes, ridings, ancient palatinates, ecclesiastical bodies, and other local administrative and judicial divisions, the activities of which in the past have brought into existence documentary material. The third contains a directory of the actual repositories, beginning with the Public Record Office and other public and semi-public offices in London and concluding with the local archive centres, distributed by counties, with subdivisions for towns, parishes, and churches. The plan of the work is novel and somewhat experimental, but it is based on experience and the actual needs of research workers and is certain to be useful. Though designed chiefly for British investigators, it is likely to be of considerable service to those of America also, though not to that particular group interested in American history only. The lists are inclusive rather than discriminating, and no attempt is made to appraise the collections or to indicate in any way the relative importance of the archives listed. For that reason many famous repositories, such as the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and the library of the S. P. G., are passed over very casually. The *Repertory* is intended to be used with other reports and printed works, which are here referred to in parentheses, while in part III., in order to further the student's convenience, asterisks are employed to indicate which repositories offer facilities for investigators. Altogether it is an admirable work, well planned and efficiently executed.

C. M. A.

The Laureateship: a Study of the Office of Poet Laureate of England, with some Account of the Poets. By Edmund Kemper Broadus, Professor of English at the University of Alberta. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1921, pp. vii, 239, 15s.) It may seem odd that we should have to wait till now for a scholarly survey of the Laureateship. The institution is so famous, if not in the field of English poetry, at least in that of English satire, that one might feel sure it would have attracted serious study long ago; yet since the days of Warton and Malone it has been canvassed only by popular compilers. The reason is not hard to come at: the Laureateship of the good old times was little better than a public scandal.

Know, Eusden thirsts no more for sack or praise;
He sleeps among the dull of ancient days;
Safe, where no critics damn, no duns molest . . .

where also all but annotators of the *Dunciad* might prefer to leave him. And as for Cibber, it seems ungrateful to calendar the New Year and Birthday Odes of the man who wrote the *Apology*. Dead scandals may form good subjects for dissection, but not to serious scholars.

Much of Professor Broadus's book is necessarily given to these wretched laureates of the days of political patronage; but it is the merit of his work that he has found plenty of other matter to dignify it. For one thing, he has finally cleared up the origins of the office. As far back as the days of Henry III. we find a *versificator regis* in the royal household, and at the universities, almost from their beginnings, are traces of "poets laureate", that is, scholars who had taken their baccalaureate degree in grammar, rhetoric, and poetry. The two have been frequently confused. The origins of the Laureateship proper are in the process by which the court gradually acquired a continuous succession of official poets and these poets finally took over the old academic title of "laureate". It was not till 1668, when Dryden received his patent, that the process became complete and the series of poets laureate officially began. How near Jonson and Davenant approached to this status and how far Skelton, Spenser, and others fell short of it is the subject of the most original part of the book. The later history of the office, which centres in its enslavement to the annual odes and its final emancipation from them, is more obvious, but not on that account less interesting. The whole quiet record of this quaint survival is full of suggestive fact.

R. E. NEIL DODGE.

History of Holland. By George Edmundson, D.Litt., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S. [Cambridge Historical Series.] (Cambridge, University Press, 1922, pp. xii, 464, 22s. 6d.) The aim of the series, in which this brief history of Holland is included, being to sketch the history of modern Europe with its extra-territorial relations during the last five hundred years, the selection of Mr. Edmundson as author of this volume was natural. He is peculiarly at home in the treatment of specific epochs. In addition to various monographs, he has written nine chapters in the *Cambridge Modern History*, seven of which have the Netherlands as subject, from the latter half of the sixteenth century down to recent times; the remaining two touch upon Spain and Portugal. The volumes of a series planned from without by a general editor and written within specified limits are not, as a rule, inspired writings. They are useful as playing their part in a wide conception, but rarely does the author give the impression of taking his subject *con amore*. And it cannot be claimed that this is an exception to the general rule. It is an excellent outline based on the latest Netherland ratings, but nothing more. Indeed, it may be called singularly anemic.

The narrative begins with the entrance of the Burgundian dukes into

the Netherland provinces, 1361, and concludes with the election of 1913, all condensed into 428 pages. There is still room for an account of the Netherland provinces from another angle, an account wholly free, consciously and subconsciously, from Motley's influence, which should consider more vitally the disintegrating effects of intensive individualism, and take into greater consideration the firm conviction of Philip II. that dissent from the Catholic Church was simply dangerous bolshevism.

The bibliography reveals this lack of a last word, but as far as the material goes, it is an excellent bibliography, and covers the ground.

A History of France from the Death of Louis XI. By John S. C. Bridge. Volume I., *Reign of Charles VIII.: Regency of Anne of Beaujeu, 1483-1493.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1921, pp. xvi, 295, 16s.) This volume excites the hope that, at last, an extensive and detailed history of France is being prepared for English readers by an author possessed of real literary ability. There is nothing but the title to indicate the scope of Mr. Bridge's plans, but if he intends to cover the entire period from 1483 to the present at the rate of a decade a volume we heartily wish him a long life. He has presented the story of the first decade in a dramatic narrative of events, embellished with apt quotations from contemporary sources, and enlivened by vivid characterizations of individuals. Louis of Orleans, La Trémoille, and Anne of Brittany stand out as very distinct personalities. Singularly enough Anne of Beaujeu, despite the author's desire to present her as his heroine, is a much vaguer figure, but this in itself is probably a truthful reflection of a contemporary condition.

The task of synthesizing the results of French scholarship since Pélicier published his *Essai sur le Gouvernement de la Dame de Beaujeu* in 1882 would seem to have been one for which the author is excellently fitted. The extensive bibliography, both of sources and of later works, which appears in an appendix, bears witness to his familiarity with the printed material, and, although not critical, will be the natural reference in the future for anyone who may wish to investigate this period. A unique and exceedingly useful feature is an appendix on "The French Monetary System", to which is attached a special bibliography. In this is a series of elaborate tables which make it possible to translate the European coins of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries into reasonably accurate modern equivalents.

A tendency to over-emphasis would seem to be Mr. Bridge's chief weakness. This is doubtless part of that dramatic sense which makes his book so readable. Was this decade so uniquely decisive in the creation of the French monarchy? Did it witness the "*final* extinction of the spirit of provincial feudalism"? Is Anne of Beaujeu, even considering the limitations of circumstances, among the greatest of political women, worthy to rank, for instance, with Elizabeth and Catherine the Great? In regard to the States-General of 1484 he writes: "Convened in a moment of crisis, when the sceptre wavered in the feeble grasp of a child,

favoured by the suicidal jealousies of rival aspirants to power, and fortified by a deep reaction against the excesses of despotic authority, the States had enjoyed a unique opportunity for enforcing the redress of abuses, calling a halt to the encroachments of despotism, and building the structure of ordered liberty upon firm constitutional foundations." The feeling of doubt which this sweeping generalization excites is considerably quieted by the excellent summary of the weaknesses of the States-General as an institution. It is, however, on political subjects, especially those of international politics, rather than constitutional ones, that Mr. Bridge is at his best, and such topics occupy most of this volume.

RICHARD A. NEWHALL.

Le Livre de l'Impôt Foncier (Kitâb El-Khâradj). By Abou Yousof Ya'koub. Traduit et annoté par E. Fagnan. (Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1921, pp. xvi, 352, 40 fr.) The publication of this volume is a matter of interest to all students of early Islam and the development of Mohammedan law. M. Fagnan gives in his interesting preface (pp. ix-xvi) the main facts regarding the book and its author. From this preface it appears that Abû Yûsuf was born in Kufa in 731. Apprenticed to a fuller at an early age, he frequently stole away from his work to listen to the lectures of various learned men. Among these was the renowned Abû Hanifa, whose most celebrated pupil he afterwards became, and who, struck by the boy's zeal and intelligence, gave him pecuniary aid, thus enabling him to pursue his studies. Made kâdî during the reign of al-Mahdî, he continued in office during the rest of his life, dying as chief kâdî in the reign of Harûn ar-Rashid in 798. He was noted for his great learning and for his keenness of intellect, but, if his memory is not maligned, he did not always use his learning and his keenness of intellect in promoting high ideals of justice.

This book is the only one of Abû Yûsuf's which has come down to us and was written, as he tells us in his introduction (p. 1), in response to a request made to him by Harûn ar-Rashid for a book which should contain all the rules which should govern the collection not only of the land tax, but also of various other sources of revenue. In his discussion of the various questions involved the author touches on a great variety of topics, and by his treatment of these gives the student an excellent idea of how the body of Mohammedan law was gradually built up. In fact it would not be easy to direct the Western student, especially the one unacquainted with Arabic, to any book in which he could get, in the same amount of time, as vivid an idea of this matter as he could by reading this translation. The excellent analytical table of contents (pp. 335-340) adds to the value of the work, as does the general index (pp. 341-352). Should a second edition be called for, this index might well be extended so as to include a few more items such, for example, as *chameaux, croix, synagogues*.

M. Fagnan deserves the thanks of scholars for making accessible to

Western students this interesting law book of the second century of the Hijra.

J. R. JEWETT.

L'Évolution Religieuse de Luther jusqu'en 1515. Par Henri Strohl, Maître de Conférences. [Études d'Histoire et de Philosophie Religieuses publiées par la Faculté de Théologie Protestante de l'Université de Strasbourg.] (Strasbourg and Paris, Istra, 1922, pp. 174, 7.50 fr.) "Our study has no pretension of giving a definite solution of the problem. No new documents are presented; no new hypothesis is added to all those which have been hitherto offered and which have frequently had so brief a life. We shall be satisfied with exhibiting all the aspects of the problem, with comparing the theses, antitheses, and hypotheses, both those concerning the problem as a whole and those relating to some detail; we shall weigh the arguments in favor of different theories in the endeavor to ascertain on which side the weight of evidence lies; and we shall thus give to the French-reading public a critical account of the present state of research sufficient to enable the reader to find his way in the labyrinth of contemporary theories." Thus accurately does Professor Strohl characterize his own modest purpose and genuine, though limited, achievement. It is pleasant to see the University of Strasbourg, now French, devoting to the great German so sympathetic and thorough a study. For the author knows practically all the literature of the subject, German, French, and English—though apparently not the brilliant book of his own countryman, A. Humbert—and he shows not a trace of national, and only a little of religious, bias.

But however excellent as a review, the present work will disappoint him who expects an advance in our knowledge of the subject. During the last thirty years many new documents bearing on the subject have come to light, marginal notes, commentaries, lectures, a few letters, all of first-hand value, and many secondary accounts and reminiscences. During the same period intensive research, directed by fruitful and bold hypothesis, has unlocked many of the secrets of Luther's early life. Of all this Professor Strohl is aware; but to it all, as he admits, he is unable to bring any new light. He is capable of independent judgment only in choosing among authorities; he follows the beaten road, going right, when he does go right, with the crowd, and erring, if he errs, with the majority. His mild, almost sweet, criticisms of Scheel, and of Grisar, and of Preserved Smith, hardly represent an individual opinion at all, but a mere registration of the verdict of a jury of scholars, or of some of them.

Having read the whole work with enjoyment, the reviewer finds himself in agreement with most of the positions advanced. Not with the intention of dogmatically correcting a learned and careful scholar, but merely to indicate the discussable issues, the reviewer may note several points in which he dissents from the author. It seems that Professor

Strohl, like the majority of historians, represents Luther's development far too much, though not entirely, as an intellectual process. According to this view the discovery of the *sola fide* was much like the invention of logarithms, the result of some years of anxious study and scientific thought. But the alternative is far more likely, that the theological and philosophical expression of the doctrine was only the shadow following the train of emotional and active life, or, to change the metaphor, the small part of the iceberg seen above the waves. M. Strohl puts Luther's discovery of the doctrine of justification by faith in 1513; the reviewer is convinced that it took place about June, 1515. M. Strohl is unable to explain the fact that Luther said that "all the doctors" interpreted "justification" in a sense contrary to his, whereas Denifle showed, by examination, that almost all of them interpreted it exactly as he did. Is it not probable that Luther was thinking, not so much of the medieval doctors, but of the modern humanists, chiefly perhaps of Erasmus?

PRESERVED SMITH.

Minutes and Accounts of the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon, and other Records, 1553-1620. Transcribed by Richard Savage, with Introduction and Notes by Edgar I. Fripp, B.A. Volume I., 1553-1566. [Publications of the Dugdale Society, vol. I.] (Oxford, the Society, 1921, pp. lx, 152.) The Dugdale Society, formed in 1920 to publish records relating to Warwickshire history, topography, and archaeology, presents an interesting programme and merits liberal support. The series of publications begins appropriately with the records of Stratford-on-Avon from 1553 to 1620, to which four volumes will be devoted. The first of these, containing the charter of incorporation, corporation minutes, orders, and memoranda, chamberlains' accounts, court rolls and views of frank-pledge, agreements with the vicar and the schoolmasters, and various other documents of 1553-1566, has been published, and the second volume is promised for an early date.

The present volume is beautifully printed on fine thick paper and is provided with full-page reproductions of the initial letter of the charter (showing Edward VI. enthroned) and part of a corporation order (showing the signatures of John Shakespeare and other burgesses and aldermen). Much care has obviously been taken to secure, not only accuracy, but the utmost intelligibility in the reproduction of the records. Special devices distinguish simply and clearly additions and deletions, interpolations, explanations, and omissions. The introduction seems to summarize and discuss under fifteen heads the most interesting details of the records, but the headings are a very imperfect guide to the subjects treated. In fact the arrangement is partly systematic and partly chronological, and the reader will need to run through the whole introduction to make sure of finding all that concerns any subject of interest.

It is obvious that this and the following volumes will contain only

"a selection" of the Stratford records. Of course the records are very voluminous, but it is a pity that this selection is so limited and, at the same time, so large that it will forever stand in the way of a more complete collection. Much space, it would seem, might, in such volumes, be saved for the printing of records of events by declining to print in full, every time they occur, the general regulations enacted and re-enacted in practically identical terms at every view of frank-pledge and every court-leet. Why could not each of these items be printed in full when it first occurs and either followed by a list of dates of re-enactment or replaced upon later occurrences by a reference? As it is, we have page after page of these idle repetitions and lack hundreds of records of courts; for example, Halliwell-Phillips has more than forty records concerning John Shakespeare during 1556-1558 not in this volume. This is regrettable, for historical records can be properly interpreted only when seen in their setting. Even the incomplete records given in this volume enable the reader to see that John Shakespeare was a man of greater ability and force of character than he appears to be if one reads only the records concerning him and interprets them without background or perspective. And to have made this possible is a great service.

Die Englische Wirtschaft. Von Professor Dr. Hermann Levy, Technische Hochschule, Berlin. [Handbuch der Englisch-Amerikanischen Kultur, ed. Wilhelm Dibelius.] (Leipzig and Berlin, B. G. Teubner, 1922, pp. iv, 153, \$1.30.) In compass this book is an outline only; the degree of compression appears from the limit of 153 pages within which the writer sketches the economy of England from Cromwell to the present. Yet brief as it is, a sure touch of authoritative scholarship makes the work a helpful guide for German students who want a ready grasp upon the essentials of the English economic outlook. Of particular interest, coming from a Continental writer, is the manner in which Dr. Levy discusses the displacing of the doctrine of enlightened self-interest by the newer creed of socialization, and the revolution which that is involving.

One or two of Dr. Levy's conclusions are open to a difference of opinion. His view that the homely industrial virtues of English character are to be attributed to the Calvinism of the seventeenth century is less tenable as a theory than its exact obverse; and surely English character must be carried back beyond the time of Cromwell for its true genesis. Likewise in regarding English Liberalism of the nineteenth century as shaped by the survival of seventeenth-century Dissent, Dr. Levy overlooks the special influence of the Scottish universities, and the contagious effect of post-revolutionary Liberalism in France.

In bibliography it is surprising to find no mention, among English works, of the studies of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond; more surprising still that Dr. Levy's reading has not brought him into touch with any of the

French or American writers in this field. Further, he was at a disadvantage, when dealing with Works Committees, Welfare Committees, Tariff Reform, Imperial Preference, etc., in using only blue-books and official reports, and in accepting such reports at their face value. But for a general explanation of English economy the book serves its purpose well.

C. E. FRYER.

Le Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Maréchal de France, 1763-1813. Par Simon Askenazy. Traduit du Polonais par B. Kozakiewicz et Paul Cazin. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1921, pp. 335, 7.50 fr.) This is a charming biography of a really great man, whose career began like a rococo romance and ended like an antique tragedy. Prince Joseph Poniatowski played a not unimportant rôle in general European affairs; as one of Napoleon's marshals he belongs in a sense to France; and in Polish history he holds a unique place, as the best loved of national heroes, the radiant embodiment of both the virtues and the defects of his people, the most brilliant and humanly attractive figure in the long national martyrology.

This biography comes from a thoroughly competent pen, for Professor Askenazy's so fruitful and indefatigable researches in the Polish history of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries have made him the acknowledged master in this field. The present work is clearly based upon extensive and solid investigation, largely of unprinted sources, although it is destitute of foot-notes or bibliography, and is obviously destined primarily for the general reader.

As the favorite nephew of King Stanislas Augustus, a distinguished soldier and patriot, and a—for that time—perfect type of the *chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*, Prince Joseph Poniatowski was a leading figure in the last, sombre days of the old Polish Republic, and during the ensuing Napoleonic era, when European politics centred so largely about the question of the restoration of Poland. The most interesting and important chapters of his life deal with his inevitably unsuccessful performance in 1792, when at the age of twenty-nine he was called upon to command his country's forces in the unequal struggle with Russia; his participation in "Kosciuszko's uprising" in 1794; and his splendid services during the period of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, as minister of war, organizer of the new Polish army, and commander in the glorious campaigns of 1807, 1809, 1812, and 1813. Whether as general, administrator, or statesman, Professor Askenazy rates his talents very highly—more highly than Polish historians have hitherto done. One feels some hesitation here at seeing Prince Joseph placed on the same plane with the Archduke Charles and with Scharnhorst. But there can be no doubt as to the personal fascination of this brave, joyous, ardent, and high-souled man, who "had only to show himself in order to conquer all hearts at once by his chivalrous bearing, the grace of his manners, and

the nobility of his character" (pp. 270-271). Whatever may have been the sins of his exuberant youth, he was in manhood the incarnation of honor, conscience, and disinterested public spirit; and in later years a patriot of almost Spartan austerity, devoting himself body and soul to the national cause, rising, as disasters multiplied, to ever greater heights of courage, energy, and self-abnegation. In the rout after Leipzig he met his death in the waters of the Elster, worn out by fever, anxiety, and over-exertion, riddled by bullets—down to the last muttering the words "Duty" and "Poland".

R. H. LORD.

The Influence of George III. on the Development of the Constitution. By A. Mervin Davies, Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford. (Oxford, University Press, 1921, pp. 84, 4s. 6d.) The brilliant pamphlets of Edmund Burke written solely to support the tottering political fortunes of the Old Whigs have given the direction to the historical interpretation of the events of his generation. The Whig tradition about George III. and his contemporaries, thus planted, has been carefully nurtured by generations of historians until it is so firmly rooted in the consciousness of the English-speaking people that it will probably obscure the landscape till the end of time.

The above thesis, which "was awarded the Stanhope Historical Essay prize for 1921 in the University of Oxford", exhibits the present status of the Whig tradition. Naturally the author makes no claim to original research; but he has conscientiously read some of the more notable books on the subject and has utilized, for illustrative material, a few volumes of sources. One wonders why his attention was not called to the works of von Ruville. This can hardly be ascribed to national prejudice, for Basil Williams, *Life of Pitt*, is not listed among the authorities. Is Stanhope's life of the Great Commoner the standard in Oxford historical circles?

A longer discussion of the work is unnecessary. It adds nothing to our knowledge of the time, but it will be found useful for those who are not themselves specialists in the subject and yet desire a short review of the constitutional changes during the period. The author finds no difficulty in proving the great significance of the reign of George III. in the development of the English constitution. "It marks," he writes, "the close of the system of government established by the Revolution of 1688 and ushers in the modern period of popular government."

C. W. A.

Letters to "The Times" upon War and Neutrality, 1881-1920, with some Commentary. By Sir Thomas Erskine Holland, K.C., D.C.L., F.B.A. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1921, third edition, pp. xv, 215, 10s. 6d.) Professor Holland's letters to the London *Times* upon war and neutrality were first collected into book

form in 1909, again early in 1914, and now, in the third edition, are given what the distinguished author regards as doubtless their final form. With the commentaries inserted they amount to considerably more than the expression of opinion, frequently highly controversial, upon more or less technical questions of international law, clothed in language suitable to the general reader. From the point of view of the historian of the period since the Russo-Turkish war they furnish a valuable series of reasoned, although wholly contemporaneous, judgments upon many points raised during the nine wars since 1878, in seven of which Great Britain was a neutral. Controversial questions concerned with "pacific" reprisals are also considered. Throughout there is exhibited a candor which not infrequently undertakes spiritedly to differ from official British opinion and decision.

Professor Holland's position in international law is well known. Though classed as an analytical jurist, he does not affect to undervalue international law as a body of reasoned rules of action developed by the usages and customs of civilized world society. With him realities are not eclipsed by theory, nor does his knowledge of international law give him an academic attitude where actual international problems are presented. The necessity of the solution and settlement of international differences, one after another, is a driving force in the making of international law. Law-making treaties solve some, but raise other problems. Professor Holland's opposition to the Declaration of London ("that premature attempt to codify the law of maritime warfare, claiming misleadingly that its rules 'correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law'") is quite in line with his general point of view throughout forty years. His views upon the Treaty of Versailles express doubt as to the wisdom of joining in one document subjects intrinsically unrelated. The League of Nations is a "brave attempt", but his judgment is that the Covenant had no place in a detailed treaty of peace. His conservative attitude upon the theory of sovereignty may account for his fear that mandates may probably lead to jealousies and misunderstandings.

The volume is a record of forty years of vigorous and independent thinking and criticism, in which the event has frequently proved the correctness of the author's contemporaneous judgments.

J. S. REEVES.

Greater Roumania. By Charles Upson Clark, Ph.D. (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1922, pp. xi, 477, \$4.00.) Whoever sees in war propaganda a desirable form of historical literature may take delight in this work on Rumania. In his preface the author tells us that, invited to Bucharest by the Rumanian government, he found himself moved to defend the country whose guest he was before the bar of world opinion. We may agree that, as a gentleman, he could do no less.

Incidentally he feels prompted to direct "the farsighted American capitalist and manufacturer" to "the remarkable opportunities" afforded in a country, which to a heart overflowing with gratitude "has the future of Southeastern Europe in her hands". *Greater Roumania* is as good a book as these conditions of its production permit it to be. It is no more than a sketch, a handbook. The geographical section is illuminating, while the historical chapters, compact as baled hay, serve up the main facts of Rumanian development, though with little regard either for charm or for digestibility. A survey of the newly acquired provinces, Bukovina, Bessarabia, Transylvania, and the Banat, is carried out on a more generous scale and constitutes the most readable as well as the most balanced part of the work. For the remainder there is little to be said. There are trivial sketches of the notables of the country, for all the world like bad tintypes, and there is a rather lengthy account of Rumania's political and military vicissitudes since the Balkan troubles of 1912. In this version of recent history the author outdoes himself as a blind partisan. His authorities, cited with confident gusto, are the case-hardened politicians and interested generals, his Rumanian hosts, who entertained him at tea. These be the gods of his idolatry, particularly, it would seem, Take Jonesco. Take Jonesco is a vivacious and important actor on the stage of Southeastern Europe but it was left to Mr. Clark's perspicacity to discover that he is a clear well of historic truth. The worst aspect of the author's uncritical procedure is that it does Rumania an ill turn. The gifted Rumanian people with their heroic past and their extraordinary present promise deserve to be sympathetically and truthfully known. Let us hope that they will presently find a disinterested scholar prepared to present them and their story without fear or favor.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL.

Kaiserliche Katastrophenpolitik: ein Stück Zeitgenössischer Geschichte. Von Heinrich Kanner. (Leipzig, E. P. Tal und Co., 1922, pp. xiv, 468, M. 25.) This is one of the ablest, sanest, and most readable books on the origin of the war written by a German. The author was editor of the Vienna *Zeit*, before and during the war, until censorship difficulties made his position untenable. Much that later happened he foresaw and warned against—but in vain. Therefore his hand is unsparing in laying the lash on Aehrenthal, Berchtold, Conrad von Hoetzendorf, and the other Austrian aristocrats whose deceipts and criminal recklessness were the immediate occasion of the war. The clever way in which he unmasks and ridicules the pre-war Vienna authorities may detract from the objectivity, but not from the readability, of the book.

Kanner has based his book mainly on the documents published by Kautsky in Berlin and by Gooss in Vienna, but does not appear to have

used Russian sources nor the most recent German publications as to mobilization. His book cannot be regarded as a well-rounded account of the origins of the war, because it says very little about the activities of the Entente Powers; he was mainly interested in pillorying Austria's guilty "catastrophe policy", which involved Germany and the world.

As to the author's conclusions, he rightly rejects the "Potsdam conference" myth, but condemns German stupidity in giving Austria carte blanche on July 5, 1914. He likewise rightly emphasizes the Kaiser's genuine effort to hold Austria back from her mad course, as soon as he learned of Serbia's conciliatory answer; but in spite of Berlin's violent "pressing the button" at Vienna, Berchtold went ahead as rapidly as possible to make war certain and avoid all mediation, even when urged by England and Germany together. Kanner also disposes of the legend that Austria at the eleventh hour was ready to yield and that Germany forced a general war by her precipitous ultimatums; for the records of the Austrian secret council of July 31 show that Berchtold never intended to yield in substance, however much dust he might throw in Europe's eyes. On the other hand, Kanner puts too much emphasis, we think, on a "Berlin-Vienna conspiracy" from July 5 to 27, and is wrong in saying that Berchtold's final refusal to accept Emperor William's "pledge plan", rather than the news of Russian general mobilization, finally led Bethmann-Hollweg to send the ultimatums to Russia and France. Not the least interesting parts of the book are the author's analysis of the responsibility question, his account of the way in which the official press whipped up a war spirit in Vienna, and the militarist efforts to suppress his own newspaper.

S. B. F.

South India and her Muhammadan Invaders. By S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A., Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras. (London, Oxford University Press, 1921, pp. xv, 257, 15s.) Professor Aiyangar's studies in the history of Southern India are of special importance since they elaborate the details of the past of a region that has hitherto been treated only superficially. This volume deals with the events leading up to the establishment of the empire of Vijayanagar in the fourteenth century. The author first traces the decadence and ultimate disruption of the Chola Empire and the revival of the Pandya power, and then takes up the incursions into the Deccan by Ala ad-Din and Malik Kafur and the subsequent invasions by the forces of Muhammad Tughlak, concluding with a somewhat detailed exposition of the foundation and further history of the sultanate of Madura, of its wars with the Hoysalas, and of the setting up of the empire of Vijayanagar.

The work embodies much information gathered by the author in the territory concerned. The available sources, which are for the most part

carefully indicated, have been fully utilized, and the results are presented in clear and readable form. An appendix gives the text (in Grantha characters) and translation of five relevant inscriptions, two of which are apparently published for the first time. There are geographical notes on 46 towns and villages, and special notes on the date of the Ceylon invasion, on the chronology of Muhammad Tughlak's reign, and on the nationality of the Khiljis, as well as a translation of Ibn Batuta's account of Southern India. The volume contains sixteen well-chosen illustrations, a sketch map, and an adequate index of names. A subject index and a list of abbreviations should have been added. The treatment of native proper names is consistent and scientific, though the method of transliteration is susceptible of improvement. A book of such merit surely deserves a better binding.

GEORGE C. O. HAAS.

The Study of American History. By Viscount Bryce, O.M. Being the Inaugural Lecture of the Sir George Watson Chair of American History, Literature, and Institutions. (Cambridge, University Press, 1922, pp. 118, 3s.) This discourse, delivered by Lord Bryce at the Mansion House in London on June 27, 1921, commemorated the endowment, through the munificence of Sir W. George Watson, of what is described as "the first chair of American history established in the British Isles". A preface and an appendix explain the circumstances which led to the foundation. The address is interesting, first, as the presentation to a British audience, by America's good friend, of those lessons of our history which, to his thinking, would most interest the English people in the foundation, and, secondly, as the last comment, by the author of the *American Commonwealth*, on the development of the United States, of whose history and institutions Lord Bryce was so long a student.

The address begins with an argument as to the essential blood-relationship of the original, institution-building stock of the thirteen colonies with that of the mother-country, strongly reminiscent of Freeman's *English People in its Three Homes*, and, after summary comment upon various phases of our history, closes with the vigorous expression of a hope for the co-operation of the English-speaking peoples, particularly with reference to the establishment of peace throughout the world.

ST. G. L. S.

The American Philosophy of Government. By Alpheus Henry Snow. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921, pp. iii, 485, \$4.00.) This volume is a series of essays dealing chiefly with the international position and relations of the United States, with specific reference to the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. A few chapters

reminiscent of 1912 deal with internal affairs, and particularly with the position of the judiciary in the American system of government.

The key to this somewhat miscellaneous collection of papers of the late Mr. Snow is found in the introductory essay on the American Philosophy of Government and its Effect in International Relations; and also in that on the Declaration of Independence as the Fundamental Constitution of the United States. The author's fundamental thesis is that the essential feature of our government is the necessity for the protection of the private rights of individuals by means of a basic law interpreted by the courts. He concludes therefore that the United States cannot join a League of Nations because we must needs unite with other states not having such fundamental guarantees and must thereby surrender some of our national principles. Entrance into a League of Nations would necessitate a constitutional amendment and could not be effected by the ordinary treaty-making process.

His belief is that international government must not be endowed with physical force, nor must it enjoy the power of taxation in any form or under any guise whatever. "Otherwise, such a government would tend to become an autocracy." The League may, however, have an ordinary international directorate with advisory powers and may also have a supervising directorate. In neither of these bodies would there be vested either military force or the power of taxation. Co-operation and persuasion, he believes, should be the typical and characteristic methods. Mr. Snow suggests that the United States might organize for purposes of national relations some new "National Council of International Co-operation", including perhaps the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, and Labor. The duties of such a body would be to advise the President and Congress regarding matters upon which these authorities are required to make decisions. An interesting feature of this volume is a "Proposed Codification of International Law", an address delivered before the American Society of International Law in 1911 (pp. 397-418).

This volume does not contain an American philosophy of government as its title would seem to indicate, but expounds Mr. Snow's views regarding the wisest practical policy for the United States to pursue in international affairs. These views are shrewdly stated and constitute a typical and significant document of the period when the League of Nations was subjected to severe criticism. It is not valuable as philosophy, but is representative of a certain phase of the public attitude during the writer's time.

C. E. MERRIAM.

Leading American Treaties. By Charles E. Hill, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science in the George Washington University. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1922, pp. 399, \$3.00.) Professor Hill states his

purpose to be "to give the historical setting and the chief provisions of fifteen of the leading American treaties". He chooses as these the following treaties: France, 1778; Peace with Great Britain, 1783; Jay's Treaty, 1794; France, 1800; Louisiana Purchase, 1803; Ghent, 1814; Great Britain, 1818; Florida Purchase, 1819; Webster-Ashburton, 1842; Mexico, 1848; Japan, 1854, 1858; Alaska Purchase, 1867; Washington, 1871; Spain, 1898; Panama Canal Treaties, 1846 -. To each of the above Professor Hill gives from fifteen to forty pages and a brief selected bibliography.

The influence of trade and commerce in international negotiations is shown, and it is maintained that "wars" rarely divert trade routes permanently. The contractual basis of the territorial expansion of the United States is shown in these treaties as well as the reflex influence of this expansion of territory in building up the power of the United States in international negotiations. There has been a policy of expansion by purchase even in cases where other methods of expansion might have prevailed.

The setting of the events leading to the negotiation of the treaties is particularly shown in citations from contemporary documents selected in a fashion to add both value and interest to the volume. The influence of the treaties in the after-development of the country is also explained.

It is recognized that important negotiations have, in many cases, been carried on by those not having full governmental recognition and by those whose office was not within the diplomatic list. To some negotiators, even fully accredited, the government has shown itself traditionally ungrateful.

Many instances are cited showing that the fathers were as human as their sons in the conduct of treaty negotiation, and not always gifted with the ability which posterity has often ascribed to them. The early negotiators did, however, often have opportunities to exercise their own discretion and judgment, owing to the impossibility of quick communication with the home government.

In the earlier, as in the later days, there are shown conflicts between the Executive and the Senate upon their respective treaty-making powers.

In a book of four hundred pages, it is difficult to present adequately a view of all these treaties; but Professor Hill has succeeded admirably in his purpose of giving "the historical setting and the chief provisions of fifteen of the leading American treaties".

GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON.

Relations of the United States with Sweden. By Knute Emil Carlson, Ph.D. (Allentown, Pa., Haas and Company, 1921, pp. vii, 94.) In four chapters Dr. Carlson gives an account of the diplomatic, political, and commercial relations between the United States and Sweden, from 1778 to 1830 (chapter I., Relations during the American Revolution:

chapter II., Proposed Alliance; chapter III., the Stralsund Claims; chapter IV., Commercial Relations—in the table of contents, however, Dr. Carlson gives chapter I. as Negotiations during the American Revolution and chapter IV. as Commercial Negotiations, which are probably more appropriate titles). The treatise is based on printed material, but some of the matter is new to readers unacquainted with Swedish accounts touching the subject that are used by Dr. Carlson.

The account lacks proportion in its various sections; for instance, a large part of chapter III. is devoted to European activities, some of which have slight or no direct connection with the theme in question. The facts are not always presented in their proper perspective and are not always made to tell, while the arrangement of the material could be much improved. American motives and activities are not sufficiently nor clearly presented, nor are the activities and the success of English diplomacy properly emphasized.

The proof-reading is poor; even slips in grammar occur. Especially Swedish names and titles are badly printed—in four cases out of five an article by Boethius is printed “Gustaf IV, Adolfs formyndareregering”, (*Gustaf IV. Adolfs Förmynadaregeling*); in one case the possessive “s” is omitted. On page 3, note 5, Fenberg, *Sveriges Historia*, is quoted; the bibliography at the end shows that the reference is to Rudolf Tengberg, who wrote part of volume V. of the first edition of Hildebrand's *Sveriges Historia* (the volume was finished by S. J. Boethius, however). On page 50, note 17, *Sbornik Imperatorskago Russkago*, etc., is printed “*Sbornik, Imperatorskago Russkago*”, etc., as though *Sbornik* were the name of an editor; while Bergbohm, *Die Bewaffnete Neutralität*, is printed “*Die Bewaffnete Neutralität*”—to mention a few cases taken at random.

Cazenove Journal, 1794: a Record of the Journey of Theophile Cazenove through New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Translated from the French. Edited by Rayner Wickersham Kelsey, Ph.D., Professor of American History in Haverford College. (Haverford, Penn., Pennsylvania History Press, 1922, pp. xvii, 103, \$1.80.) This is a translation of an anonymous French manuscript purchased in 1900 by the Library of Congress. Mainly through internal evidence, Professor Kelsey has identified the document as the Journal of Theophile Cazenove (1740-1811) who, in 1790, came to America from Amsterdam, in the service of four Dutch banking firms. The formation of the Holland Land Company resulted, with Cazenove as its first general agent until 1799. It was in the interest of possible land speculations by this company that the journey, which the *Journal* records, was made. Leaving New York in October, 1794, the traveller came to Philadelphia a month later, having covered 360 miles through Essex, Morris, and Warren counties, New Jersey, and, in Pennsylvania, through Northampton, Berks, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, York, Lancaster, and Chester counties as they were then or-

ganized. Appended to the diary is a memorandum of the expenses incurred on the trip, showing the cost to have been \$223, for Cazenove and his servant.

Cazenove was observant. His *Journal* is interesting for its portrayal of town and country life of the section and period covered, for its descriptions of Dunkards and Moravians, and especially for its account of the Pennsylvania-German's characteristics and customs, many of which still exist, as his love of the land, for example, and the funeral feast (referred to on page 50). But the chief value of this record lies in the information it gives of economic conditions of the time. The prices of land, labor, cattle, farm products, as well as the cost of transportation, education, taxes, boarding, etc., are given in much detail for nearly every neighborhood in which the traveller stopped.

Unusual care has been taken with the editing of the *Journal*. The preface makes acknowledgment to no less than twenty-three persons and institutions from whom assistance was obtained. Furthermore, Professor Kelsey, by a tour over much the same route as that taken by Cazenove, has verified wherever possible the distances and statements recorded. Copious foot-notes, based on the examination of much local historical material, identify taverns, inns, persons, and places. There is a well-proportioned introduction outlining Cazenove's life and his activities in America, a map showing the route taken by the traveller, and a full index. The facsimile pages of the *Journal* which illustrate the volume show how difficult must have been the work of transcribing the original manuscript.

L. F. S.

General Robert E. Lee after Appomattox. Edited by Franklin L. Riley, Professor of History, Washington and Lee University. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1922, pp. xv, 250, \$2.50.) Unlike most supreme commanders whose causes were ultimately overwhelmed, it was General Lee's good fortune to perform an extraordinary service for his people after the failure of their armies in the field. He was the first and most conspicuous advocate in word, and the most successful exemplar in deed, of the policy that it was only through the influence of popular education that the Southern states could be restored to their former condition of prosperity and happiness. "There was something truly inspiring", it was said at the time, "in the spectacle of a man so famous in the world settling down at the head of an obscure college in a remote country town to undertake the duties of a noble but arduous profession, without the slightest discontent or gloom, and with nothing in his demeanor to show that he had not spent his life in the teaching and management of youth."

He did not, as president, simply lend the prestige of a celebrated name to Washington College. Although there were, each year, as many as four hundred students enrolled, nevertheless he knew them all by name;

he knew the class standing which each had won; and over the entire body he exercised a paternal discipline, under which all were subjected to control, without that control being brought constantly to the consciousness of the individual or the mass. His solicitude for the young men never ceased. On one occasion, after leaving the chapel and its congregation of students, he was observed to be very much affected. "What is the matter, General?" he was asked with concern. "I was thinking", he replied, "of my responsibility to Almighty God for these hundreds of young men."

Professor Riley's volume preserves the recollections of the professors who served under General Lee, and also of many of the students who matriculated during his presidency. It is a vivid presentation of his spirit, conduct, and influence in that beautiful twilight of his career. Naturally, the odor of affectionate loyalty to the man, admiration for his character, honor for his achievements, gratitude for his solicitude, breathes from every page. Indeed, these impressions of General Lee, owing to the heroic circumstances of his past, as contrasted with the quiet occupation of the present, are, to an extraordinary degree, instinct with a sense of devotion that is at once romantic, pathetic, and inspiring. The volume is rendered notable, not only by its preservation of many new scholastic facts in his life, but by the evidence that it offers of his solicitude for the welfare of his fellow-men; his lofty conception of the duties of American citizenship; his dignity, serenity, and patience under defeat; and his far-sighted statesmanship for closing the wounds of the South, and restoring peace, harmony, and unity, throughout the whole country.

PHILIP ALEXANDER BRUCE.

The Play Movement in the United States. By Clarence E. Rainwater, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Southern California. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1922, pp. xi, 371, \$2.75.) This book is somewhat less general than its title would indicate. The "play movement" as here described is not that wholesale turning of America to outdoor life that has been so characteristic of the last half-century, but is only the small portion of the whole that has to do with the public playground. The work deals with the rise of the profession of playground director and community leader, concerning which the author is well prepared by experience to speak. It is not entirely consistent with itself in the use it makes of the word "play", since after starting with the definition that play "is a mode of human behavior. . . not undertaken for the sake of a reward beyond itself" (p. 9), the writer soon drifts into the attitude that regards this play as a means of community instruction with ends far beyond those of mere recreation. Beginning with the sand-boxes of Boston, where this variety of organized play started about 1885, Professor Rainwater traces with care and accuracy the development and extension of the movement. He has provided a use-

ful manual for the student of education and physical education, and for the historian has made a considerable addition to the body of facts relating to the social habits of to-day.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Volume LIV., October, 1920–June, 1921. (Boston, the Society, 1922, pp. xvi, 378.) Among the papers in this volume, especial importance belongs to that of Mr. Lawrence S. Mayo on the King's Woods and to that of Professor Samuel E. Morison on Boston Traders in the Hawaiian Islands, 1789–1823. The latter also discourses on the Custom-house Records in Massachusetts as a Source of History. Dr. Ford gives an entertaining account of Rev. Sampson Bond, a contentious person who became minister in Bermuda in 1662 and lived there till 1699, but had connections with Boston. Mr. Edward Gray gives a biography of Ward Chipman of New Brunswick, Loyalist. Of the documents, the longest is an interesting diary kept in 1778 by William Greene of Boston, chiefly in France. There are also papers from Spanish archives relating to John Clark of the *Mayflower*, and from the Public Record Office concerning Pickering *vs.* Weston, 1623. Among the memoirs of deceased members, accompanied by the singularly successful photo-engraved portraits which are always so admirable a feature of these volumes, the chief are those of James Schouler, of Andrew McFarland Davis, and of Dr. Samuel A. Green, for many years the society's librarian.

The History of Public Poor Relief in Massachusetts, 1620–1920. By Robert W. Kelso, A.B., LL.B. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1922, pp. 200, \$2.50.) Mr. Kelso's detailed survey of three hundred years of poor relief in Massachusetts is an excellent piece of work. It is based on a careful study of original sources, chiefly town records, which are extensively quoted throughout the text. The author, who is secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, adds to his knowledge of the economic and legal history of his subject the qualifications of a trained and experienced social worker.

The early American procedure is explained largely in the light of the enduring influence of earlier English practice and especially the English regard of the care of the poor as a *local* obligation. The meagre economic resource of the colony is shown to be the factor which often clothed justice with necessary harshness.

A problem emphasized throughout the history of poor relief is that of the division of power and responsibility between the local unit and the administrative whole, and close attention is given to the working out of the precise administrative arrangements for meeting the joint responsibility of the state and town in the care of the poor. "The pre-eminence of Massachusetts in the field of social service" appears to be largely due to the successful application of the principle of division of function, ac-

cording to which policy-making and supervision now belong to the state as represented by the Department of Public Welfare, and the actual administration of relief is retained by the smallest unit of government, the town.

The growing influence of the central government is shown through the slow development of the law of settlement, and the definition of "the Town's Poor". The problem of pauperism grew serious with the dumping of increasing numbers of English paupers on American shores, and each town tried to escape the burden of support. It is a long road from the days when children and adults were put out to service to save public expense by the town and the support of the poor was arranged for at public auction, to the time when the welfare of the poor themselves is considered as of first importance in deciding the principles of relief, which are centrally determined.

But to-day, with relief administered professionally, the numbers to be supported still increase, and there is little effort toward the introduction of preventive measures. A closing hint is to the effect that improvement in this respect lies chiefly in preventing the hereditary mental defective from propagating his kind.

AMY HEWES.

The Pitkin Papers: Correspondence and Documents during William Pitkin's Governorship of the Colony of Connecticut, 1766-1769, with some of earlier Date. [Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, vol. XIX.] (Hartford, the Society, 1921, pp. xx, 311, \$3.00.) Mr. Albert C. Bates, librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, is to be heartily congratulated on the completion of the series of the correspondence and documents of the colonial governors of Connecticut, upon which he and the society have been engaged for more than twenty-five years and of which he himself has edited all but the first two volumes. The task of editing has not been a light one, for much of the material has had to be obtained from other archives than those of the society, including the Public Record Office of Great Britain, involving wide correspondence and scrupulous care in the reproduction. The problem, too, has had to be met of what to do with documents already in print that could not be entirely omitted and what "papers" to include as legitimately coming within the title adopted for the series. The result is a body of material that is not only an indispensable part of the documentary history of the colony, but a key also to its meaning during the years to which it relates. The entire series is in nine volumes, covering the administrations of Talcott, Law, Wolcott, Fitch, and Pitkin, 1724-1769, a period hitherto little known even to Connecticut writers and largely neglected by the older historians, Trumbull and Hollister. Now that so much new material is available, we can but hope that a new historian will arise, who will give us the history of the colony that is so greatly needed—a historian who will be a scholar of sufficient breadth of mind and range

of knowledge to break away from the provinciality of the earlier writers and deal with Connecticut on a large and comprehensive plan.

The volume under review, which contains the Pitkin papers, is smaller than some of the others, but yields to none of them in interest and importance. The letters of Pitkin to Richard Jackson, the agent of the colony in England, to Hillsborough, and to Conway, the replies of Jackson, and the letters of William Samuel Johnson from England are all suggestive and illuminating, not only for the information which they give but also for the state of mind which they disclose. One can but wonder what the people of the colony, who defeated Fitch because of his obedience to the king's instructions regarding the Stamp Act, would have thought of some of the phrases of flattery and devotion to be found in Pitkin's letters and in the colony's address to the king on the occasion of the repeal of the act, had they ever seen them. For servility and exaggeration these papers can hardly be surpassed in colonial literature. The volume contains other documents of value relating to the Mohegan case, customs and illicit trading, direct trade with England, Mediterranean passes, landholding, quartering of British soldiers, waste of timber, manufactures, non-importation measures, etc. There is a very interesting address of the New York merchants on page 193, and in the appendix several letters from Elisha Williams and Thomas Fitch.

C. M. A.

Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society. Volume XXV. The Book of the Museum. Edited by Frank H. Severance, Secretary of the Society. (Buffalo, the Society, 1921, pp. x, 412.) Mr. Severance has made a very interesting volume, upon a plan which might easily and with advantage be followed by many a historical society. The museums of such institutions contain many objects whose interest and historical value cannot possibly be adequately made known by a mere card laid beside the object under a glass case. Mr. Severance has selected a score or more of articles in his museum which have an interesting story attached to them, and, with aid from other members of his society, has supplied entertaining narratives that bring out the significance of these objects to local history or that of the United States. It is easily imagined what good stories can be grouped around such things as a Ku Klux uniform, a Confederate flag, a car used for transportation on the first wire cable that preceded the Niagara suspension bridge, the original typewriter, the figure-head of the *Caroline*, Blennerhassett's telescope, a collection of carriers' addresses, various swords, relics of Red Jacket, and of the Fenian raid in 1866. Mr. Severance writes of such things with an excellent style, and good pictures heighten the effect of the book.

The Catholic Church in Chicago, 1673-1871. By Gilbert J. Garraghan, S.J. (Chicago, Loyola University Press, 1921, pp. x, 236, \$2.50.) Dr. Clarence W. Alvord, writing a few years ago about the Sources of

Catholic History in Illinois, pertinently remarked that "the history of the work of the Church both in pioneer days and during the more complicated conditions of recent times has been distinctly notable. Yet because the sources of information have not been easily accessible to the ordinary scholar of history, the story of the deeds of the Church is in many periods most obscure as compared with the history of other phases of our past development." This handicap under which historians had to labor has perhaps been overlooked by certain Catholics, who felt disappointed and inclined to complain at the scant recognition accorded in some historical works to the Church's part in the onward progress of the nation. There is reason to believe that, thanks to the activity of Catholic students of history, this handicap is fast disappearing. At any rate, in so far as the early history of Chicago is concerned, the ordinary scholar of history may well be satisfied with the work of Father Garraghan. Whatever relevant material lay in Catholic archives of the Middle West has been ferreted out, wisely sifted, and woven into the fabric of the handsome little volume. The first four chapters: Early Missionary Visitors; the Pastorate of Father St. Cyr, 1833-1834; Bishop Bruté and the Mission of Chicago; the Pastorate of Father St. Cyr, 1834-1837, contain much that is entirely new.

For the subsequent pages the author had to lean more or less on second-hand authorities; yet even there, now and then, an appeal to some heretofore unpublished letter or other original document greets the reader's eye. Father Garraghan rightly considers Pre-Fire Chicago as an outstanding historical unit; accordingly he has assigned for limit to his story the "great fire" of October 9-10, 1871. Let us hope that he will give us in the near future an account of the mature development of the Church in Chicago. Himself a native of the City of the Lakes, he naturally is in full sympathy with his subject; but he knows how to hold his pen in subjection, and never allows it to swerve from the bounds of elegant historical soberness. From the material standpoint, the volume is a delight to the eye; and the illustrations, a number of which are facsimiles of original documents, most happily chosen and tastefully executed, add not a little to the interest of the narrative.

CHARLES L. SOUVAY.

Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Québec [Pierre-Georges Roy], 1920-1921. (Quebec, Imprimeur de sa Majesté le Roi, 1921, pp. viii, 437.) Besides the records of accessions and transactions usual in such volumes, M. Roy also presents a variety of interesting documents, such as the wills of Frontenac, Callières, Vaudreuil, and La Jonquière, with an account of that of Champlain; a list of colonists who came from France to Montreal in 1653; a *mémoire* of the intendant Dupuy concerning the conflicts which arose in 1727-1728 over the burial of Bishop Saint-Vallier; an interesting "État Présent du Canada, 1754",

by the Sieur Boucault; and an anonymous journal of the siege of Quebec in 1759, kept apparently by an official storekeeper, and preserved now in the library of Saint Sulpice. Elaborately edited for this volume by M. Aegidius Fauteux, librarian of that library, it recounts the progress of the siege from the point of view of a civilian within the walls. Archives in the province outside of Quebec are represented by inventories of the archives of the Palais de Justice of Rivière du Loup and of Three Rivers. The volume is a great credit to the new archivist, and to the province.

Das Holländische Kolonialreich in Brasilien: ein Kapitel aus der Kolonialgeschichte des 17. Jahrhunderts. Von Hermann Wätjen. (The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff; Gotha, F. A. Perthes A.-G., 1921, pp. xix, 352, 7.50 Gld.) For many years the students of the history of European colonial expansion have lamented the absence of an adequate treatment of the activities of the Dutch in Brazil in the seventeenth century. Netscher's *Les Hollandais au Brésil* was written nearly three-quarters of a century ago; Edmundson's series of articles in the *English Historical Review*, "The Dutch Power in Brazil (1604-1654)", treat only certain aspects of the subject. Discussions by Brazilian writers, aside from being difficult of access, evince little familiarity with the Dutch sources. This *lacuna* has been admirably filled by the work under review. Its author, formerly a member of the University of Heidelberg, has not only ransacked the archives of the Hague but has apparently exhausted the material in Brazil. Returning from South America in 1914 he was caught in the meshes of the war and interned in England. Even under these adverse conditions he continued his investigations, thanks to the courageous assistance tendered him by certain of his British colleagues.

Approximately a third of the monograph is devoted to a graphic and at times brilliant narration of the efforts of the Dutch West India Company to carve out a colonial domain in South America. The outlines of the story are familiar; the chief service of the author is to throw into relief the achievements of John Maurice, count of Nassau-Siegen, for seven years (1637-1644) governor of Dutch Brazil. The statesmanlike programme of Count John Maurice included reconciliation between the Dutch and the Portuguese; the grant of religious toleration to Protestants, Catholics, and Jews; and the daring experiment of granting the inhabitants of the colony a share in the government through the creation of the first parliament in South America. But his efforts to lay an enduring foundation for a Dutch dominion in the New World were wrecked by the policy of greed and gain of the Company and the shifting of the political scene in Europe following the recovery of Portuguese independence from Spain in 1640.

The latter two-thirds of the book treat with fullness and a wealth of statistics the social, religious, and economic conditions in Dutch Brazil.

Much of this material, drawn from the ledgers of the West India Company, is published for the first time. Not the least valuable section of the monograph is a critical bibliography not only describing in detail the manuscripts used by the author but also listing all the important printed works on the subject. One lays down this book with the conviction that in the restricted field to which the writer has confined himself future laborers will find little to glean.

PERCY ALVIN MARTIN.